

Foch Stands Out for the Rhine

"The Germans Will Have No Arms for Another Attack, You Say. Ho! Ho! How Do You Know? By the Time You Found Out That They Had Got Them It Would Be Too Late!"

MARSHAL FOCH is not of those who think wars have ceased on earth. He tried to impress this view on the peace conference when he demanded the Rhine as the frontier of France. He made the Germans understand it when they came to him for an armistice.

"When the Germans came to me to ask for an armistice," he said to G. Ward Price, Paris correspondent of "The London Daily Mail," "I said: 'I am going on to the Rhine. If you oppose me, so much the worse for you, but, whether you sign an armistice or not, I do not stop until I reach the Rhine.'"

Nor does the great marshal believe the Germans are through making war.

"Remember that those 70,000,000 Germans will always be a menace to us," he said to Mr. Price. "Do not trust the appearances of the moment. Their natural characteristics have not changed in four years. Fifty years hence they will be what they are to-day." And next time, he said—

"remember, the Germans will make no mistake. They will break through into Northern France and will seize the channel ports as a base of operations against England. They did not do it before because they did not believe England would come in. When they found she was coming in their plans were already being carried out and they could not change them."

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Only the Rhine

Explaining why only the Rhine would do for a barrier against Germany, the marshal continued:

"And, above all, mark this: What was it that saved the Allies at the beginning of the war? Russia. Well, on whose side will Russia be in the future? With us or with the Germans? I will show you a map."

Mr. Price's narrative continued:

"From the table at the other end of the room Marshal Foch brought a great map six or eight feet square, on which the natural features of this part of Western Europe were marked. The Rhine was a thick line of blue. To the west of the river the marshal had drawn in pencil a concave arc representing the new frontier that France will receive under the peace treaty. It was clearly an arbitrary political boundary conforming to no natural feature of the land."

"Look at that," said Marshal Foch. "There is no natural obstacle along that frontier. Is it there that we can hold the Germans if they attack us again? No. Here! Here! Here!"—and he tapped the blue Rhine with his pencil.

"Here must we be ready to face our enemies. This is a barrier which will take some crossing. If the Germans try to force a passage over the Rhine—ho, ho! But here, touching the black pencilled line running northwest from Lorraine past the Saar Valley to the Belgian frontier. Here there is nothing."

"The Allied armies! Where will the Allied armies be? The British army will be in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand. The American army will be in the United States. It will be the same next time as it was last—if you are not able to maintain obligatory service you will need time to organize yourselves. At the first battle of Ypres you had six divisions—excellent divisions, but—six! On November 1, 1914, I met Kitchener at Furnes. It was the first time I had seen him. I asked him he would be able to send us some reinforcements. He said, 'By July next year we shall have a million men ready to take the field in France.' I replied that I would rather have fewer and have them sooner. He answered: 'You won't get any more till then.' It was touch and go. The Allies were within an ace of being crushed."

"If you build a house in the country," went on the marshal, "you put a double lock on the door and a wall round your garden. But there are no thieves round here," says some one. You prefer not to trust to that. But there are the gendarmes! They may arrive too late. No; if you are wise you insist on having your locks and your wall, and we must have our armies on the Rhine. Some people object that it will take many troops to hold the Rhine. Not so many as it would take to hold a political frontier. For the Rhine can be crossed only at certain places whereas the new political front-

:-: School Days :-:



THIS is a photograph of the staff of the Party School maintained by the German Social Democratic party in 1910. Some of the leaders represented here have achieved world fame during and after the war. Thus, Herr Wurm, then member of the Reichstag (1) was secretary of state for food distribution in Solf's cabinet last November. Franz Mehring (3) was, before his recent death, one of the intellectual leaders of the radical anti-war wing of Socialists, with Bernstein, Kautsky and Haase. Dr. Curt Rosenfeld (4) held for a time the post of Minister of Justice after the revolution. No. 7 is the late Rosa Luxemburg. In the background we see Fritz Ebert (9), now President of the German Republic. No. 2 is Stadthagen, one of the most prominent men of the party, now dead. No. 5 is Heinrich Cunow, a leader still active. No. 6, Dr. Eckstein, is dead. No. 8, Heinrich Schulz, is a member of the present National Assembly.

—From Weltspiegel, Berlin

Norway Plays With Fire

But Keeps a Cool Head and Escapes Without Getting Even Scorched

SOME time ago Lenin asked the Norwegian Socialist party, with which he was trying to establish friendly relations, to send a commission to Russia to study the real conditions under Bolshevism. Two lawyer members of the party, Herr Puntervold and Herr Stang, were chosen to carry out this investigation. On their return from Russia they passed through Stockholm, where they communicated some of their impressions to the Swedish Socialist organ "Social-Demokraten." The Stockholm correspondent of "The London Times" writes of his interview with his paper:

"They had been given every freedom to pursue their studies, had interviewed most of the leading Bolsheviks, beginning with Lenin himself, whom they called a Peter the Great of Bolshevism, and Trotsky, who is making Russia a Socialist military power. The latter boasted of having created a large and well-trained army that could give a good account of itself against any invading force."

"The Red Terror, nevertheless, continued unabated, as the soldiers belonging to the Red Army lived mostly on exactions and plunder and the levying of blackmail. A summary court was unceasingly at work emptying the prisons of hostages. Peters, the president of one of these revolutionary tribunals, declared that these tribunals altogether had not executed more than 3,000 'counter-revolutionaries.' This statement the Norwegian investigator found later to be a great underestimation of the facts, as there are over 500 of these tribunals at work, which must be credited some with hundreds, some with thousands of these summary executions."

"As regards the working class, they could not be worse off than they are in Petrograd and Moscow, where they have no work and are starving. Starvation, moreover, was no vain word, for it is impossible to imagine anything more pitiable than the conditions prevailing in this respect in both capitals."

"The complaints against the Soviet government were bitter, despite the severity of the police measures and the spying system in force. Whinnings and grumblings were heard everywhere from almost everybody. The starvation was mostly due to faulty administration and the deplorable state of the railway communications. As an instance of this, M. Puntervold states that of 7,000 locomotives on the railway lines he was told that over 4,500 were out of use through disrepair. When he asked a leading railway official why they were not attended to the latter replied that the men were too weakened by hunger to carry out such fatiguing work, and that it takes five men to lift the weight that one could raise easily before. 'You cannot,' he said, 'get them to work even at light jobs more than a couple of hours a day.' It is a vicious circle; men are starving because the locomotives are out of repair, and the locomotives continue out of repair because the workmen are starving."

"This vicious circle is now met with constantly in everything Russian except the vivid imagination of the Bolshevik leaders, who continue to boast that Bolshevism is conquering the world and that all the peoples before long will be converted to its tenets and will impose them by force upon the reactionary governments."

How It Strikes Two Victims

"The Soviet Is a Manifestation of the Will of a Tremendous Russian Majority," Says One—But the Other Hopes America Will Never Fall Heir to Such Universal Anguish

TWO interesting contributions to the world-wide discussion on the "truth about Bolshevism" are offered by a Russian and a Finnish resident of Russia in "The Outlook." Their names are not given; both appear to belong to the educated upper middle class, and both have undergone considerable suffering on account of the Bolshevik régime. Yet their respective attitudes are diametrically opposed.

One of them is described as a "Russian economist, born and educated in Russia, whose mother was a Great Russian of the Orthodox Church." As to his personal experiences and relations with the Bolshevik government, he expresses himself as follows:

"My personal interests are such that I should naturally be a bitter opponent of Bolshevism. I spent eighteen years of my life in study and preparation to become a member of the Russian Bar Association, and the Bolsheviks have abolished that association. In this country I have been recently a representative of the Zemstvo Union and an employee of the Imperial Government and the Provisional Government, and the Bolshevik movement has abolished all this. I spent many years of my life in creating a standing for myself as journalist and writer for the best Russian newspapers and magazines, and the Bolsheviks have abolished these periodicals; and my family had property and real estate in Moscow from which I derived an income, and the Bolsheviks have confiscated this property. Nevertheless I feel compelled to recognize the facts, however they affect me, and I believe the facts to be that the Soviet government under the leadership of Trotsky and Lenin is a manifestation of the will of a tremendous majority of the Russian people."

Why? He then was confronted with the following question:

"Why do you think we must tolerate the government of Trotsky and Lenin, by which we Americans mean Bolshevism, as the only hope for the ultimate development of democratic liberty and democratic law and order in Russia?"

He answered:

"I should say that just as good will is the foundation of any sound commercial enterprise, so the trust of the great majority of the people is the foundation of any sound government; and I think that any attempt to overthrow the present organization of Russia by force of arms would be exactly as dangerous for the future development of Russia as any usurpation of political power by a minority."

"Despotism maintained by force by one class as against all other groups of the population in Russia would be even less resented by the people than foreign intervention, because the people would prefer a despotism of their own countrymen to a despotism of foreigners. The minority parties of Russia themselves have had every opportunity and have made every effort to overthrow Bolshevism."

"If the Allied armies attempted to aid the various governments or factions now opposing Bolshevism, such as the Kolchak or the Tchaikovsky governments, they would, in my opinion, strengthen rather than weaken Bolshevism, because they would bring to its standards the Russian people who resent foreign invasion. And this has already happened in several instances. I believe that foreign intervention actually gave Lenin and Trotsky the one weapon which they badly needed in 1917 for a final triumph over all organized political opposition."

Another View

The opposite viewpoint is represented by a "personal letter which has come into the possession of 'The Outlook,'" purporting to have been written by a Finnish resident of Russia, who not long ago succeeded in making his escape to his native country. He says, in part:

"Imagine how happy we were to see a clean railway station, bread, butter and milk on the table, and friendly looking and smiling people—young men that were joking with each other. You surely smile when you read these lines, but I am sure you hardly can imagine what's going on in Russia at this time. Just think of everything that you are accustomed to as being turned upside down. The rich man is now poorer than a beggar; a man who is educated to be a state minister is now sawing wood or cleaning the street of snow and dirt; the minister who preached in the church or an army officer has to unload railway wagons; the beggar who cannot write his name, he is senator; a laborer who was a drunkard is now a chief in some ministry, and we all had to bow before him to get the right to be alive at all."

"Everything is by law taken away from you because you have no right to possess a single chance; everything belongs to the government; that is, is robbed away and nobody knows or cares where it goes. For example, you are sleeping one night in your own bed, a few men of the Red Guards are coming into your flat, asking you to dress yourself as quickly as possible and commanding you to get out of the house in the cold street, as your belongings, linen, dresses, furniture, etc.—everything you worked for all your lifetime and saved, your flat also—are nationalized; that means it is taken from you by the lawful government and you are not going to have a red cent paid for it. It has to be used for the true Bolshevik population, which again means the vagabond population, who have not worked nor saved all their life, only drunk, robbed, and done absolutely nothing for their country or their people."

"Those people are now ruling poor, poor Russia. I myself, for instance, had to go to work twenty days out of thirty and sweep the dirtiest places in the Red Army's barracks (barracks); my son had to clean the streets. No pay and no bread because we belonged to the so-called owning and educated class, to the fourth category—that is, the last, lowest parasitic class of the population, where all people who own something have to belong. We had the right to buy one [the word here is indecipherable] a day a person on our cards, one-sixteenth of a pound of bread (if there were any, but we never got any). That's about all we got in the three last months we had to remain there. Passing the frontier, we were so feeble that our boys had to carry us in their arms all the way. I pray to God that your country, which I still love and honor, never will have to go through only one part of that what I have seen lately in Russia."

"From my brother and his family, my business, factory and stores, I have not heard anything, and I have no idea if any of them are alive or anything of it is left. It is a good feeling when you walk in the street and you can be sure that nobody comes and kills you."

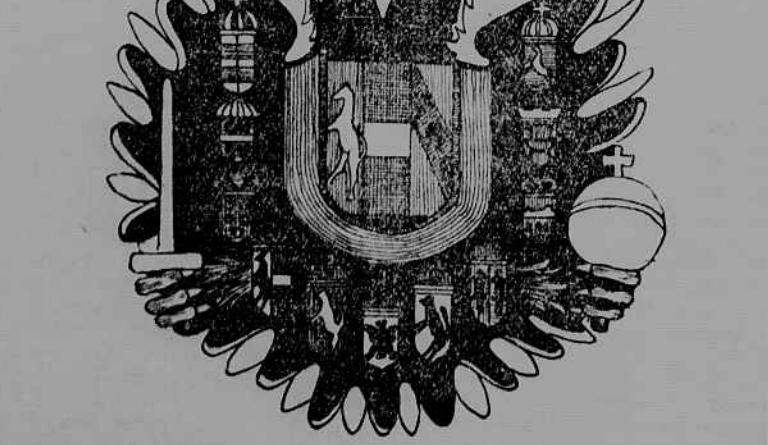
When the Devil Reigned in Salzburg

A STORY of the almost incredible governmental corruption that preceded and partly caused the downfall of the Hapsburg monarchy in Austria is told by the Salzburg correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt." It should be explained here that Salzburg is the capital of the former Austrian crownland of the same name. The city, surrounded by the snowclad peaks of the Alps, is one of the most picturesque in Europe, and noted as the birthplace of Mozart. It had a pre-war population of 40,000. The province of Salzburg had a population of 220,000, almost exclusively German Catholics. The two main sources of revenue were the immense salt deposits, from which the name Salzburg is derived, and the yearly influx of tourists.

The story in the "Berliner Tageblatt" is headlined "The King of Salzburg." It bears the date of March 27, and runs:

"A lawsuit now pending in the local court of justice opens up an illuminating perspective into the incredible maladministration carried on in the province of Salzburg for years by a favorite of the assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his spouse, the Duchess of Hohenberg. The consequences of this maladministration became evident last fall in the hunger riots here, and the disclosures that followed were greatly instrumental in preparing the soil for the revolution which destroyed the throne of the Hapsburgs. In the centre of this trial is the figure of the former chief of the Governor's Cabinet, Dr. Rambousek, who was indicted for espionage in Entente service and for the embezzlement of many million crowns of state money. Dr. Rambousek, not long ago, committed suicide in the jail of the Vienna police. His father was the private physician of the heir to the throne, Franz Ferdinand, and the backing of this archducal protector was exploited by the younger Rambousek in an unheeded manner. He also succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Duchess Hohenberg, and required her support by closing the beautiful Blühnbach Valley, near Salzburg, to all traffic, a measure which at the time roused a mighty storm of protests in Bavaria and Austria, causing the Austrian government to annul the measure. The affair gained unfavorable publicity for Rambousek not only in Austria, but also in Germany."

Before



The Austrian eagle, according to a Vienna dispatch, is to lose one head and will be put to work. A bill has already been introduced in Parliament

Suicide

"But Rambousek capitalized his influence on the Catholic and Czech wife of the Austrian heir presumptive not only in the economic, but also in the political field. Through his brother, Professor Rambousek, of Prague University, he entered relations with the Entente governments and conducted a lively correspondence with the French military intelligence officers. The disclosure by the Austrian Secret Service of these relations during the war led to the suicide of the Prague professor."

"Dr. Rambousek was also very influential with the Catholic clergy in Salzburg. His wedding—he married an American woman—took place in the private chapel of the Archbishop of Salzburg, the archbishop himself signing the marriage certificate as witness. The archduke and his wife telegraphed their congratulations. After this event the conceit of the ambitious official knew no bounds. He established his household on a regular princely footing, rented the most fashionable hotel in the city and furnished the entire building as his private residence. He surrounded himself with a brigade of servants."

"Through his appointment as chief of the Governor's Cabinet he became the real ruler of the province. He was called by the people the uncrowned king of Salzburg. After the assassination of the archducal couple his position seemed, for one reason or other, stronger than ever, and he simply did not tolerate interference in the affairs of the administration. His regime, modelled along the lines of an Oriental despot, did not fail to attract the attention of the widest circles in Vienna, but nobody cared to challenge the all-powerful favorite of the court and clergy. In the mean time Rambousek extended his sphere of activities. He had very powerful friends, not only in Vienna and Prague, but even in Berlin and other German capitals. He maintained intimate relations with high military officers, including some on the German and Austrian general staffs; he had a chain of pretty and fashionable women working for him as political and military spies, and he utilized all this machinery for securing information, which he then transmitted through Prague and Bavaria to the Entente capitals."

Food on the Blink

"Thus he is credited in Austria with a considerable role in the Bohemian revolutionary agitation and the plottings which led to the breakdown of the Italian front. But his principal achievement was the wrecking of the food distribution system of Salzburg and the neighboring districts. The wholesale theft of provisions, organized by Rambousek with the aid of profiteers, smugglers and corrupted officials, furnishes the main subject of the monster trial, in which indictments were found after Rambousek himself committed suicide, against his accomplices, a number of prominent and less prominent people in Salzburg and surroundings."

"Owing to the misappropriation of funds and supplies, conditions in Salzburg reached the famine point last September. Already during the summer all strangers were ordered to leave the province, owing to the shortage of foodstuffs. In September the population, whipped into utter despair, broke out into riots. Shops were plundered and property destroyed. Rambousek's residence was surrounded by a menacing crowd, whereupon he ordered out the military, and reported later to Vienna that the outbreaks were due to Entente intrigue. This notwithstanding the fact that he himself was in the pay of the French espionage system."

"A few days later, however, Rambousek saw that he had arrived at the end of his rope and arranged for his escape. He gave his valet a considerable sum of money, ordering him to secure Czech passports. Taking with him 6,000,000 crowns in cash—all taken from the state treasury—Rambousek started out in his automobile for the Swiss frontier. On the way a tire got punctured, and while he was engaged in repairing the damage a policeman became suspicious and put him under arrest. He was brought to Vienna, and after a few days he hanged himself in his cell. Inquiry showed that he had embezzled no less than 20,000,000 crowns (\$4,000,000 in pre-war exchange)."

After



The new bird will wear a crown. It will hold in one claw a scythe, emblem of agriculture; in the other a hammer, emblem of industry